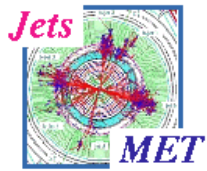


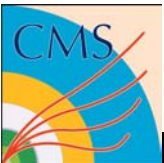


Low-lumi SUSY and Some Other Issues Revisited

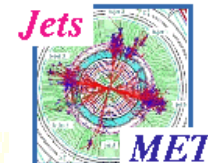


S. Abdullin





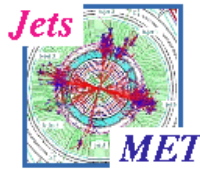
Outline



- Low-mass low-lumi SUSY revisited (with S.Kunori)
 - Reminder
 - New (broader) bandwidth allocation
 - Quick cuts evaluation (without thorough optimization)
- Re-estimate of HCAL occupancy
 - New (short) shape
 - Full simulation without BCID
- One more look at $\Delta\phi(\text{Jet1}, \text{Jet2})$ cut



SUSY Trigger : Reminder (I)

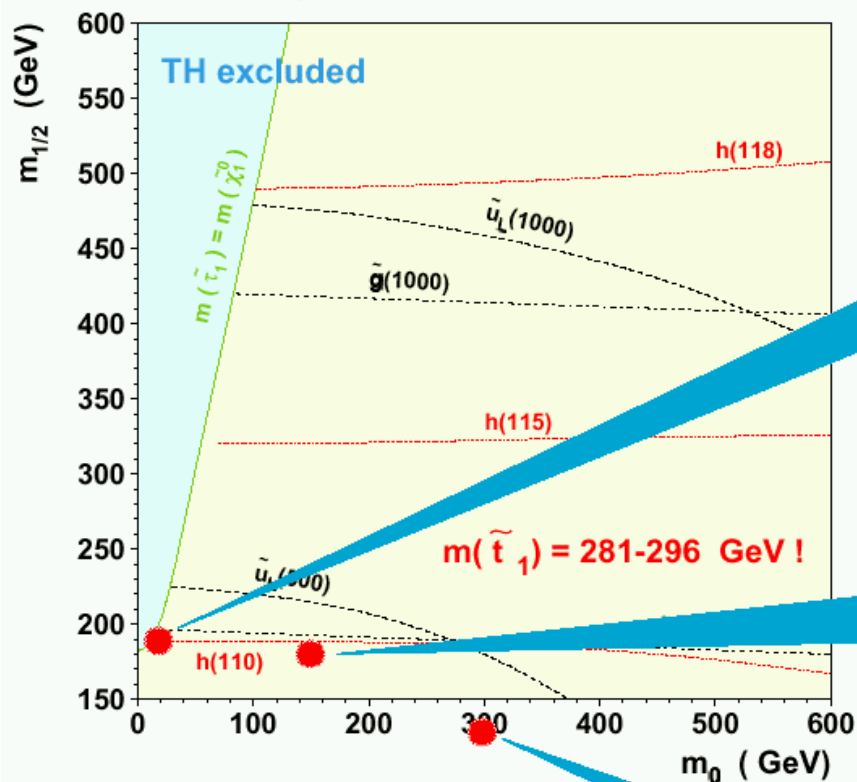


- Low luminosity study : CMS IN-2002/036
<http://cmsdoc.cern.ch/~abdullin/events/talks/acat2002.pdf>
- Probing points studied at the Tevatron II reach limit
(along squark isomass curve of ≈ 400 GeV)
- Given 2 kHz @ L1 and 3Hz @ L2
- Hybrid genetic algorithm written for cuts optimization
- 6 essential combinations of L1 and L2 channels (out of 18)
- R-parity violation scenario yields marginal efficiency @ L2

SUSY Trigger : Reminder (II)

H.Baer et al., hep-ph/9802441; Phys.Rev.D58:075008, 1998

$A_0 = 0, \tan\beta = 10, \mu > 0$



Require $\int L dt < 10 \text{ pb}^{-1}$

$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 70 \text{ GeV}$ $m(h) = 110 \text{ GeV}$

$m(\tilde{g}) = 466 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{u}_L) = 410 \text{ GeV}$

$\sigma \sim 181 \text{ pb}$ tau-enriched,
4 20,190 quite enough sleptons

$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 66 \text{ GeV}$ $m(h) = 110 \text{ GeV}$

$m(\tilde{g}) = 447 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{u}_L) = 415 \text{ GeV}$

$\sigma \sim 213 \text{ pb}$ nothing special
5 150,180

$m(\tilde{\chi}_1^0) = 45 \text{ GeV}$ $m(h) = 106 \text{ GeV}$

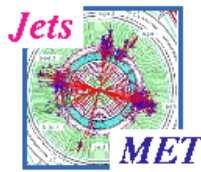
$m(\tilde{g}) = 349 \text{ GeV}$ $m(\tilde{u}_L) = 406 \text{ GeV}$

$\sigma \sim 500 \text{ pb}$ $\tilde{q} \rightarrow \tilde{g} + X, \tilde{g} \rightarrow 3 \text{ body},$
6 300,130 more jets, less MET

- R-parity violation as a most challenging trigger scenario (?)
 - $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \rightarrow 3 \text{ quarks}$
 - 6 additional soft jets :
 $\tilde{\chi}_1^0 \text{ mass} \approx 45\text{-}70 \text{ GeV}$
 - Missing ET shrinks, still some amount remains
 - copious b-jets, W/Z, taus and neutralinos
- **ISAJET 7.58 – ISAWIG 1.104 – HERWIG 6.301**
- Points** 4R 5R 6R



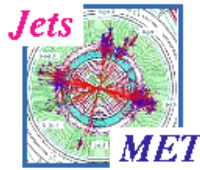
SUSY Trigger : Reminder (IV)



- 6 mSUGRA samples
 - spring 2002 production
 - 2000 events each
 - low-lumi energy corrections from Andrei Krokhotine
- 3 SM backgrounds (“Bkgd”)
 - spring 2002 production
 - QCD (with HF filter) $\approx 1,050,000$ events
 - autumn 2001 production
 - Wj ($W \rightarrow l \nu$) $\approx 150,000$ ev.
 - $t \bar{t}$ $\approx 46,000$ ev.
 - ☞ negligible @L1, still some contribution @L2



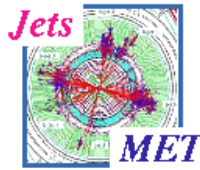
SUSY Trigger Revisited (I)



- Previous (“optimized”) cuts were considered a bit too complicated (8 L1 & L2 streams) and the bandwidth allocation a bit obsolete ...
- So the initial idea was to make L&L2 streams simpler (more transparent) and to use somehow optimized Njet cut for R-parity violation scenario ...
 - ✎ taking into account a strong time deficit
genetic optimization was given up (at least for a while)



SUSY Trigger Revisited (II)



- @L1 we start with the cuts from Andrei's jets rates :
 - J1(138), J3(66), J4(53) assumed to provide 1 kHz each
 - J1(60)&&MET(65) added for completeness (e.g. inv.Higgs)
- @L2 – basically the same cuts (a bit sharpened) :
 - J1(150), J3(75), J4(60) and MET on top of it
- ☞ L1 cuts yield (much) lower rate than anticipated
 - after quite time-consuming investigation some problems were found in Andrei's code ("post factum")

SUSY Trigger Revisited (III)

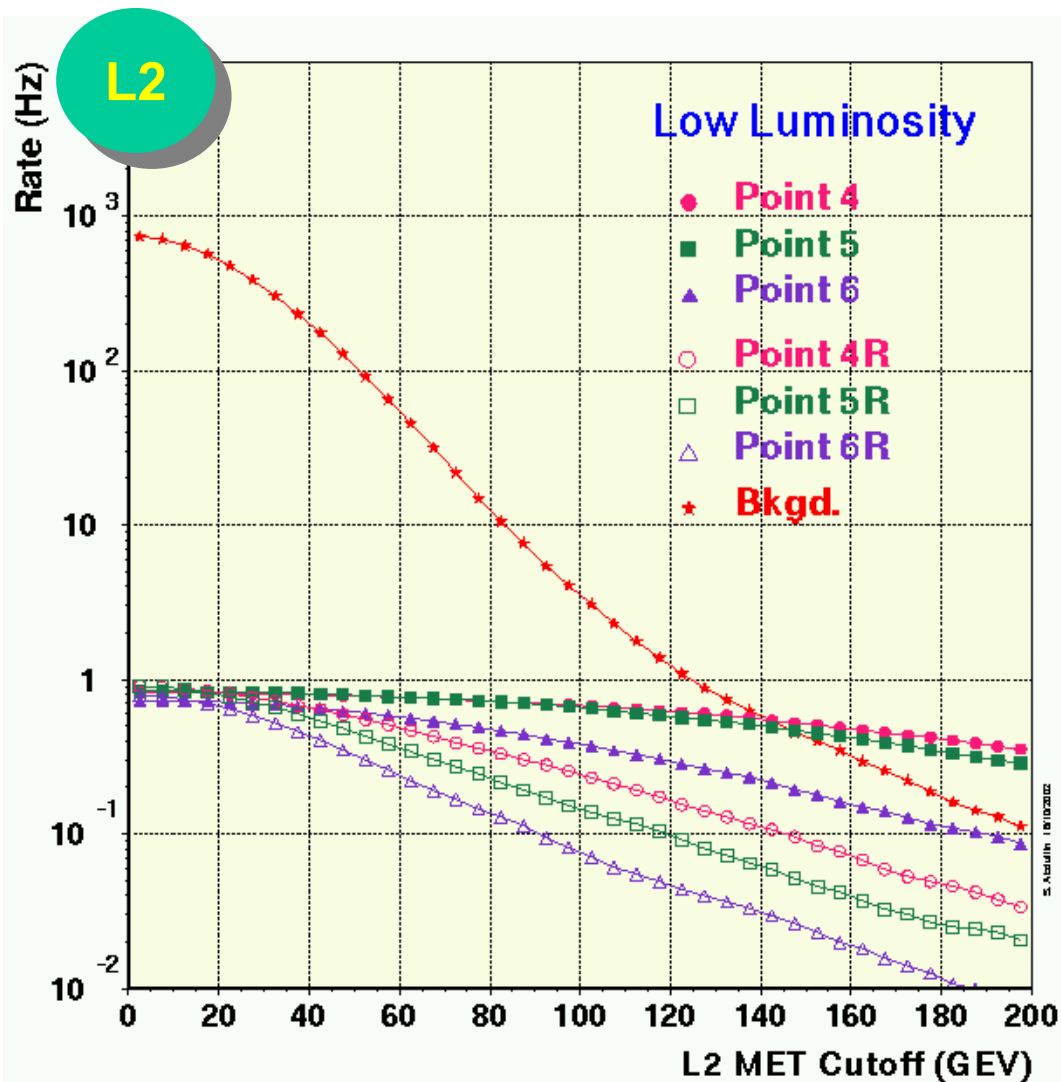
first iteration ...

L1

Signal efficiency (%)		J1	J3	J4	J1&&MET
		138	66	53	60 65
	4	82 (82)	86 (53)	87 (36)	92 (81)
	5	84 (84)	88 (58)	89 (40)	91 (80)
	6	70 (70)	79 (61)	80 (48)	83 (58)
	4R	90 (90)	93 (85)	94 (75)	94 (50)
	5R	89 (89)	94 (86)	95 (76)	95 (39)
	6R	67 (76)	86 (79)	87 (70)	87 (27)
Bkgd. (kHz)		0.91 (0.91)	1.20 (0.46)	1.29 (0.20)	1.61(0.40)

looks redundant ...

first iteration ...



➤ J1(150) || J3(70) || J4(60)

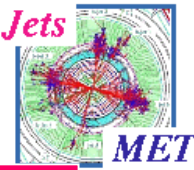
☞ MET > 93 GeV : ~5 Hz

4	69 %
5	68 %
6	40 %
4R	26 %
5R	16 %
6R	9 %

not much



SUSY Trigger Revisited (V)



second iteration ...

- L1 and L2 (new bandwidths = 4 kHz and ~15 Hz) seems to be rather decoupled ...
 - so we probably don't need too much at L1 to efficiently trigger on SUSY at L2 ?
 - a simplified L1 selection : $J3(70) \parallel J1(60) \& \& MET(65)$ yields quite a low L1 rate of **0.71** kHz ...
 - L2 bandwidth to divide into ~5 Hz for $J1 \& \& MET$ and ~7 Hz for #jet cut (for R-parity violation case)
 - 1 Hz for J1 and J3 each (570 and 210 GeV respectively) in addition, so that total L2 bandwidth is about ~15 Hz, not counting b/ τ -channels...

second iteration ...

L1

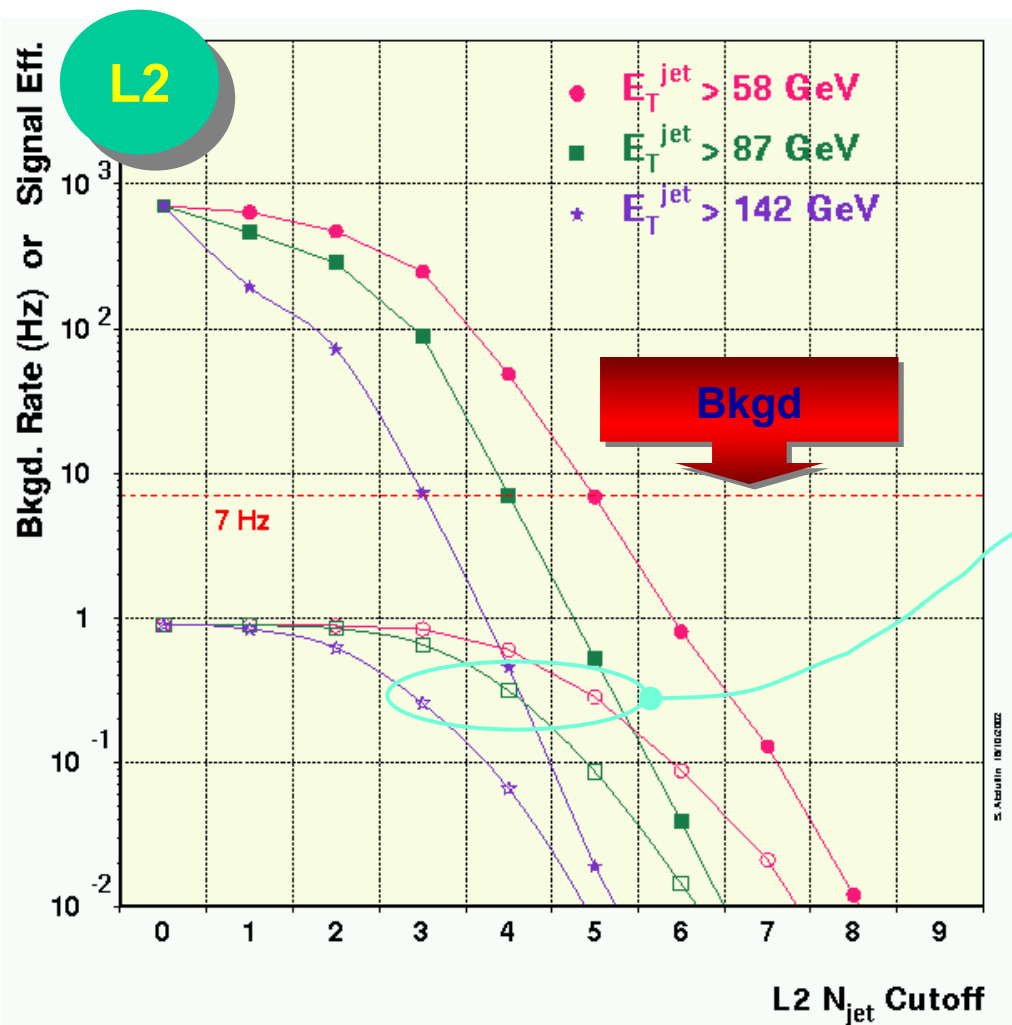
		J3	J1&&MET
		70	60 65
Signal efficiency (%)	4	50	88 (81)
	5	54	87 (80)
	6	57	77 (58)
	4R	83	90 (50)
	5R	84	89 (39)
	6R	76	80 (27)
Bkgd. (kHz)		0.32	0.71(0.40)

insignificant drop by a few %
still quite sufficient figures ...

less by a factor of ~ 2.3

second iteration ...

What about Njet cut at L2 ?

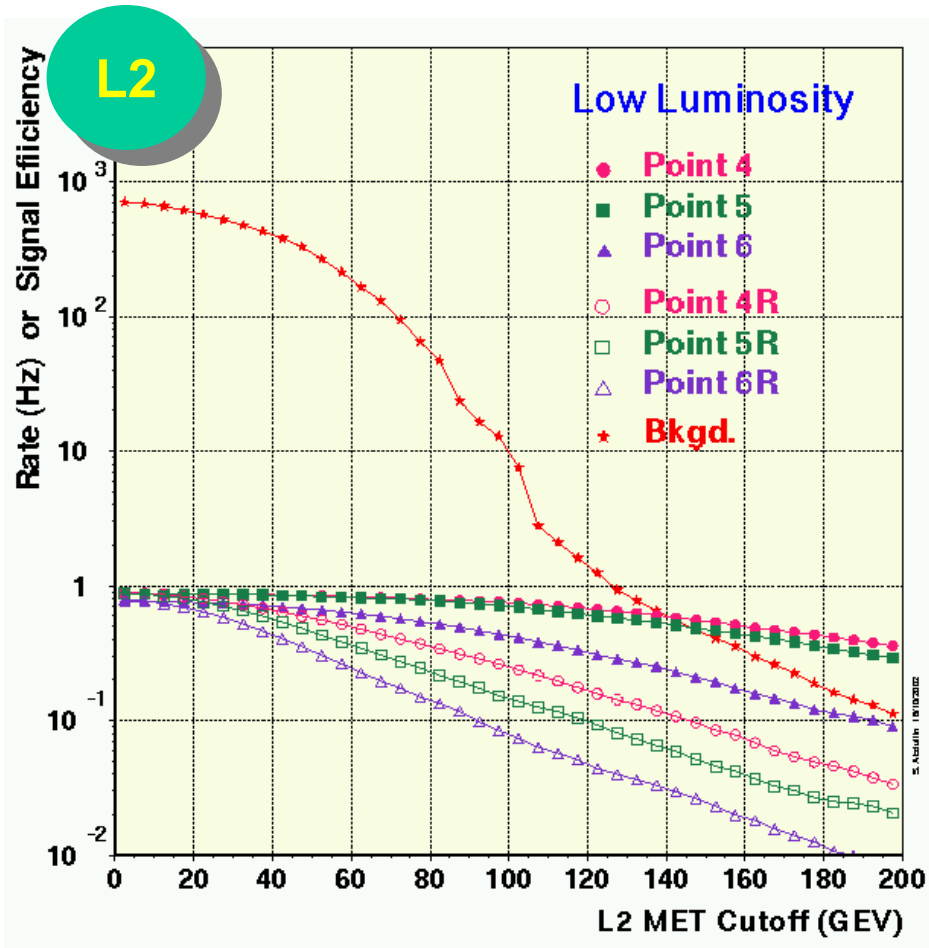


$N_{\text{j}}(87) > 4$ $N_{\text{j}}(58) > 5$

Signal eff. (%)	4R	31.3	29.3
	5R	32.1	28.7
	6R	22.5	25.6

second iteration ...

J1 and MET for R-parity conservation scenario



➤ J1(150) & MET(93) – quite an arbitrary choice...

Signal efficiency (%)	J1&MET	
	150	93
	4	66
	5	65
	6	36
	4R	26
	5R	16
	6R	9
Bkgd. (Hz)		4.52

second iteration ...

L2

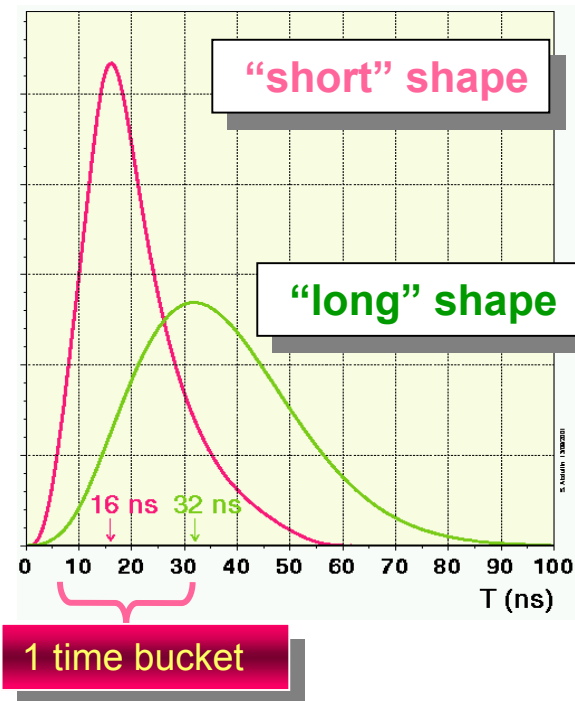
Signal efficiency (%)		J4 70	J1&&MET 150 93	Signal rate (Hz)
	4	12	68 (66)	0.25
	5	15	68 (64)	0.29
	6	17	44 (36)	0.44
	4R	31	48 (26)	0.17
	5R	32	42 (16)	0.18
	6R	23	28 (9)	0.28
	Bkgd. (Hz)	7.06	11.37(4.52)	

- Extended L2 table including J1 and J3

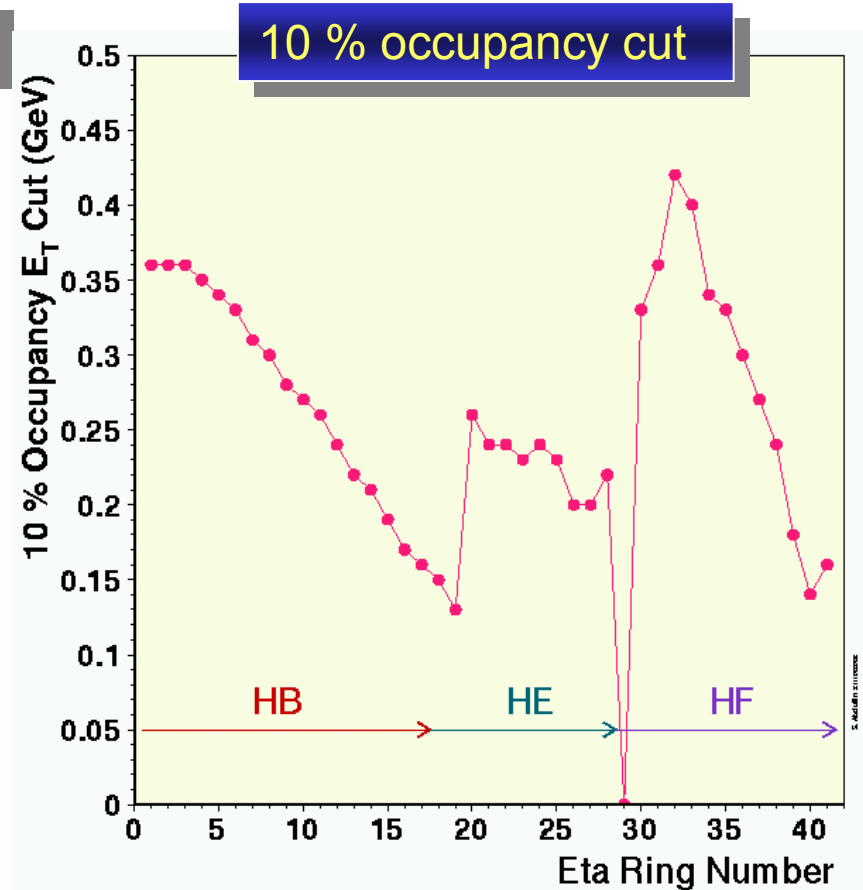
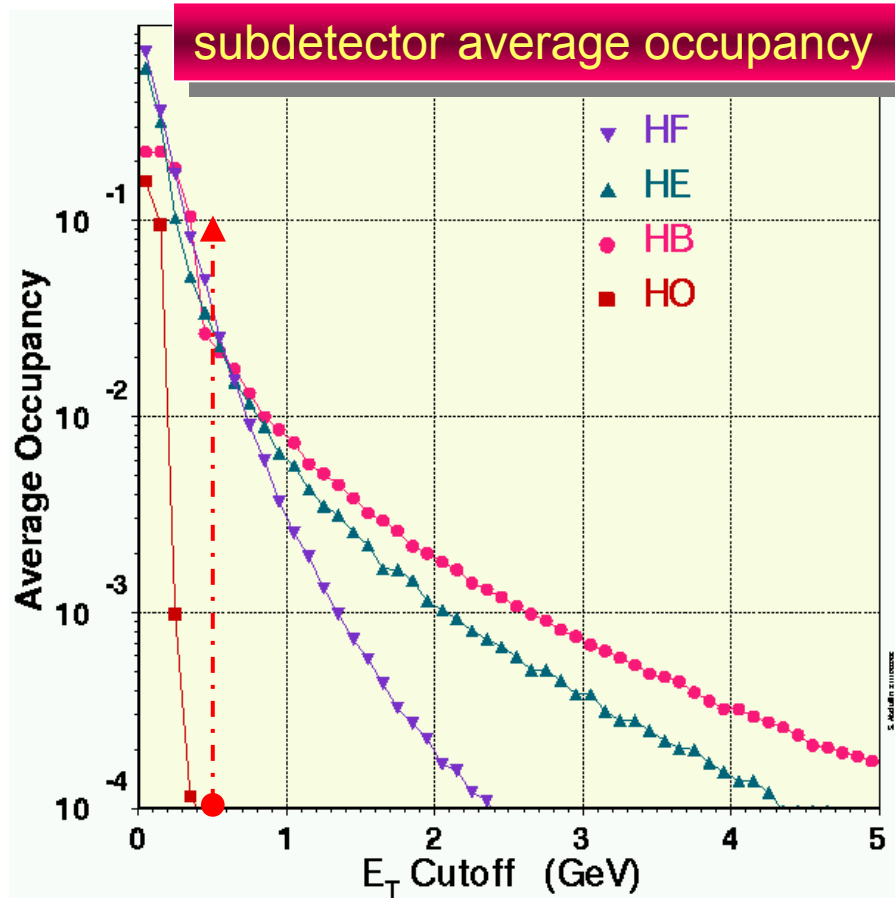
L2		J1 570	J3 210	J4 70	J1&&MET 150 93	Signal rate (Hz)
Signal efficiency (%)	4	2	5 (3)	14 (12)	69 (66)	0.25
	5	2	5 (5)	18 (15)	69 (64)	0.29
	6	1	3 (2)	18 (17)	45 (36)	0.45
	4R	1	9 (7)	34 (32)	50 (26)	0.18
	5R	2	8 (7)	35 (32)	44 (16)	0.19
	6R	1	4 (3)	23 (23)	29 (9)	0.29
Bkgd. (Hz)		0.81	1.51(0.89)	8.15(7.06)	12.29(4.52)	

- Summer test beam provided evidence in favor of the “short shape”
 - ~ 80 % collected in 1 time bucket
 - noise is smaller (than collected in 2 buckets with “long shape”)

- Calculations in CMS IN/2001-037 are not really suitable (for DAQ TDR)
 - long shape
 - Rather L1 estimates, as BCID was on
 - toy MC calculations for a few η rings

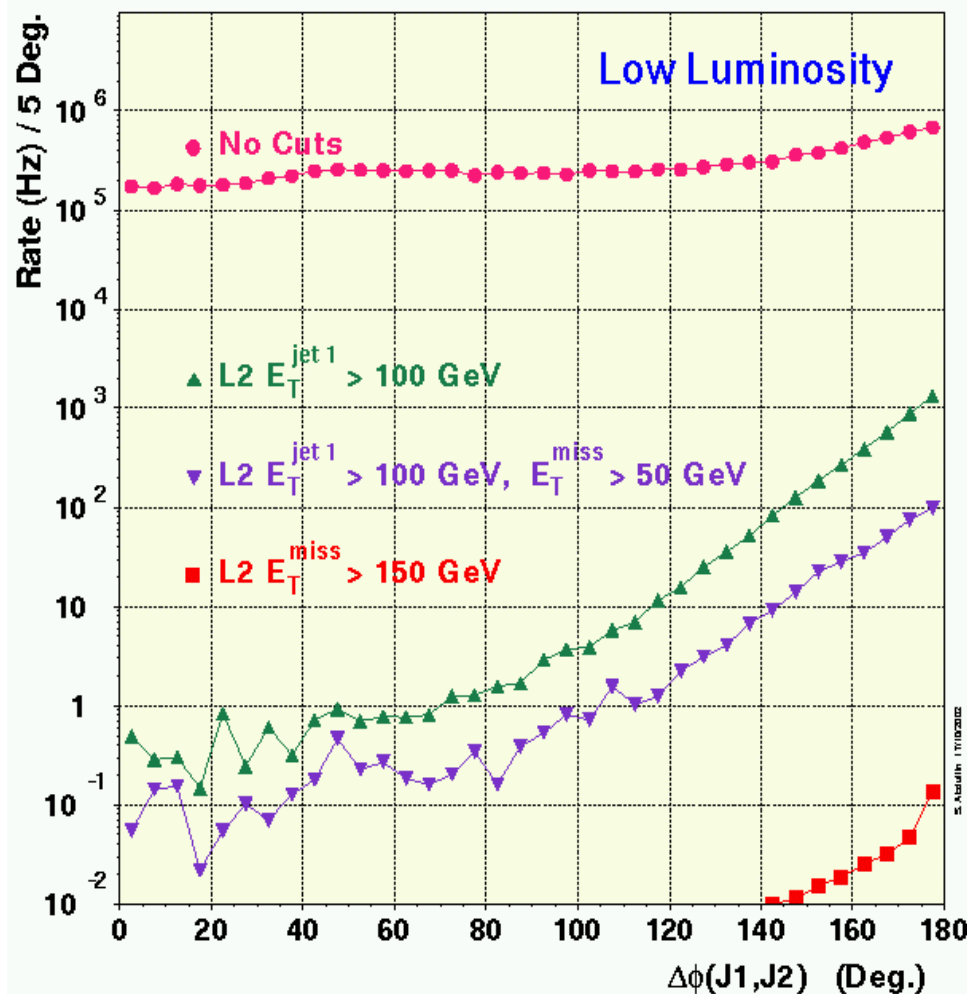


- $\Delta\phi \times \Delta\eta$ size of towers differ, so we normalize E_t
 - by the size of HB tower (0.087 x 0.08726)



$\Delta\phi(J1,J2)$ Revisited (I)

■ Though to be a QCD “killer” once upon a time ...

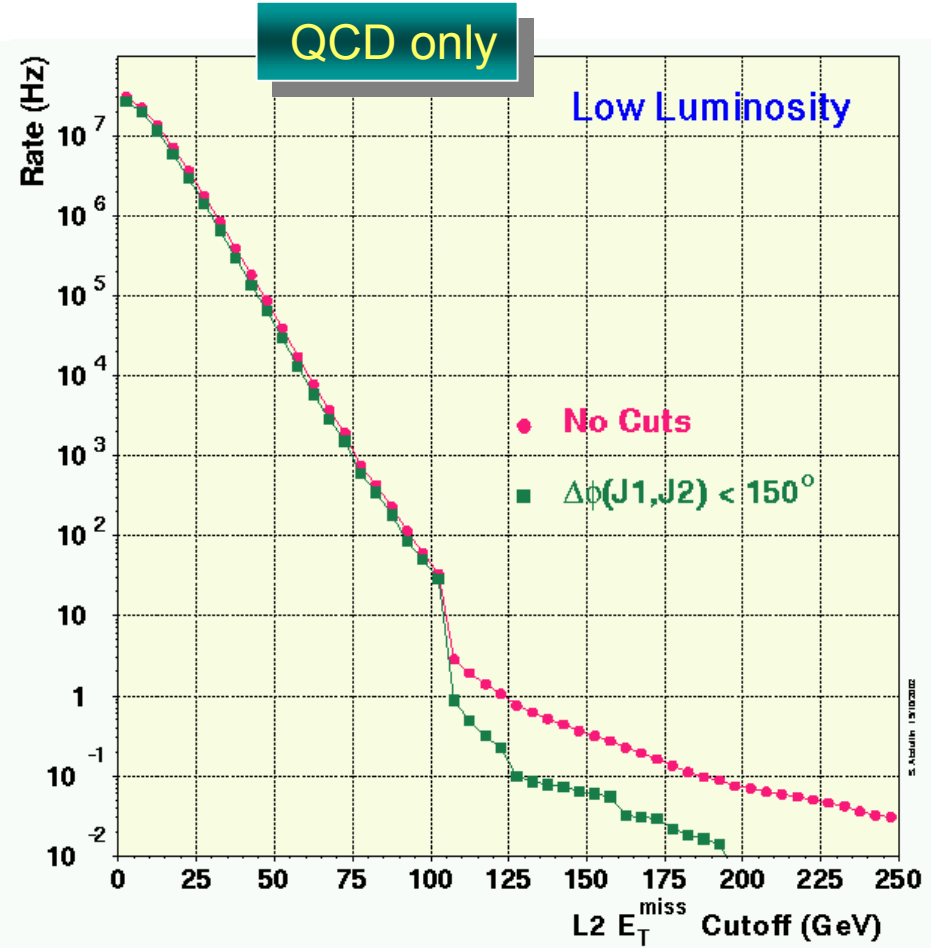
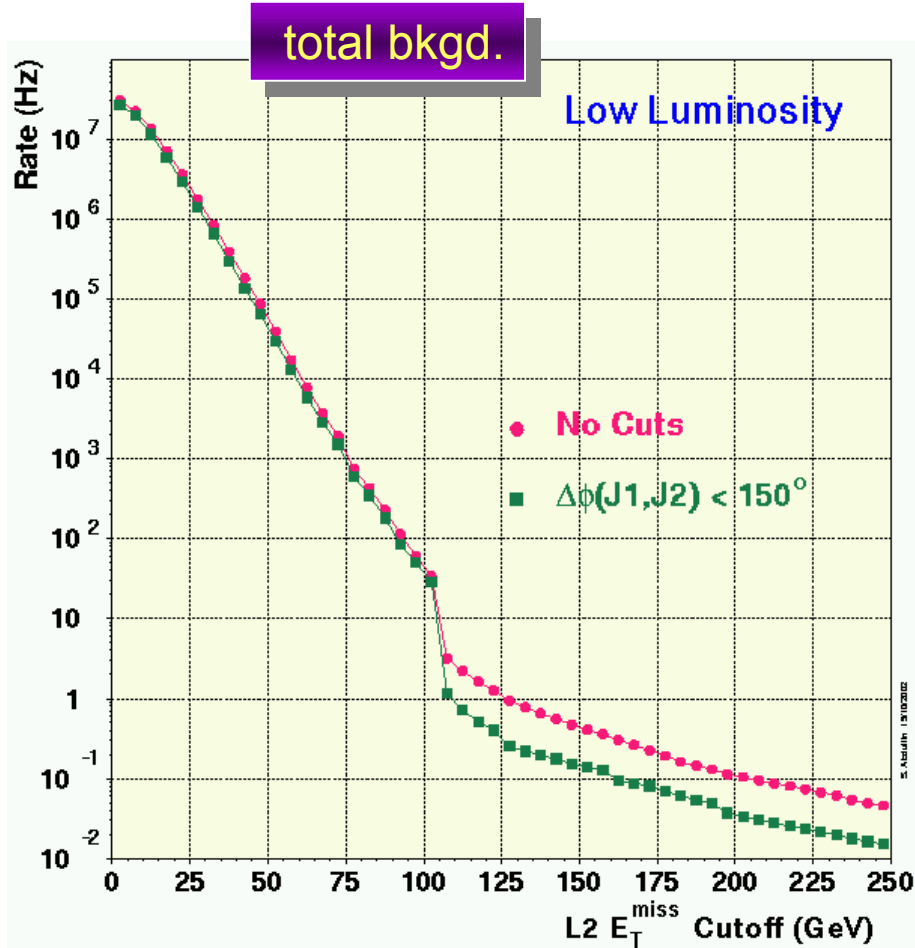


☞ only a very high MET provides noticeable peak at $\Delta\phi \sim \pi$

☞ better to rely on J1 ...

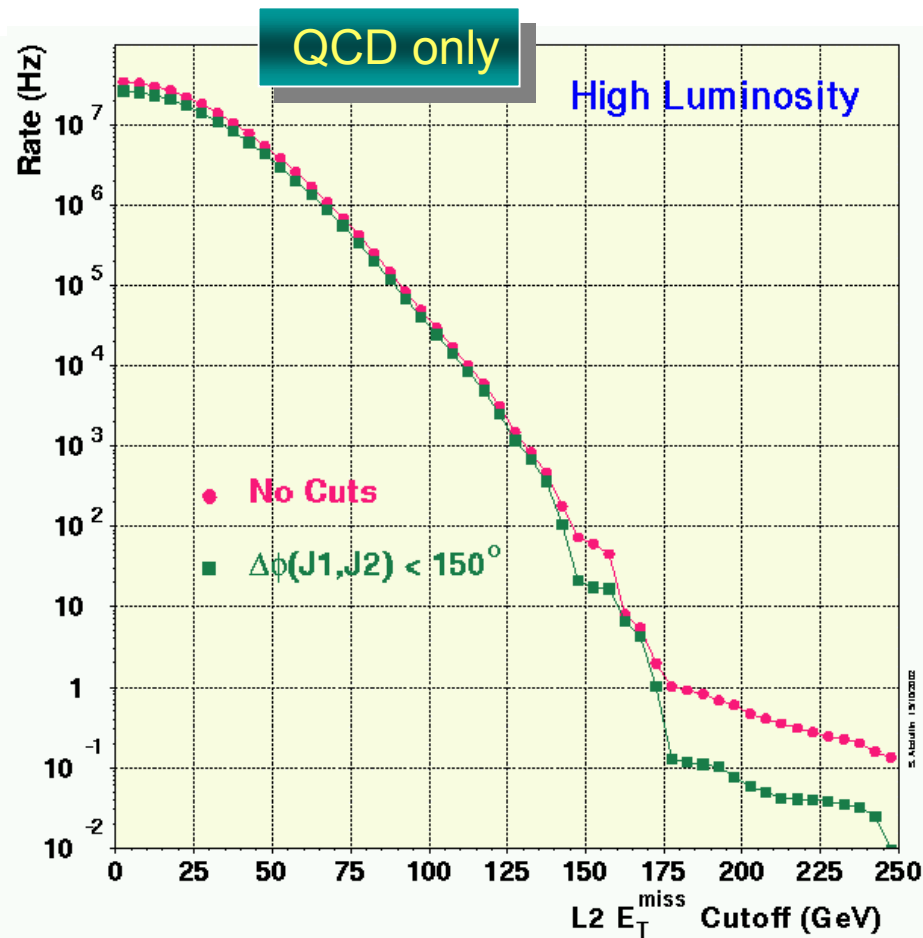
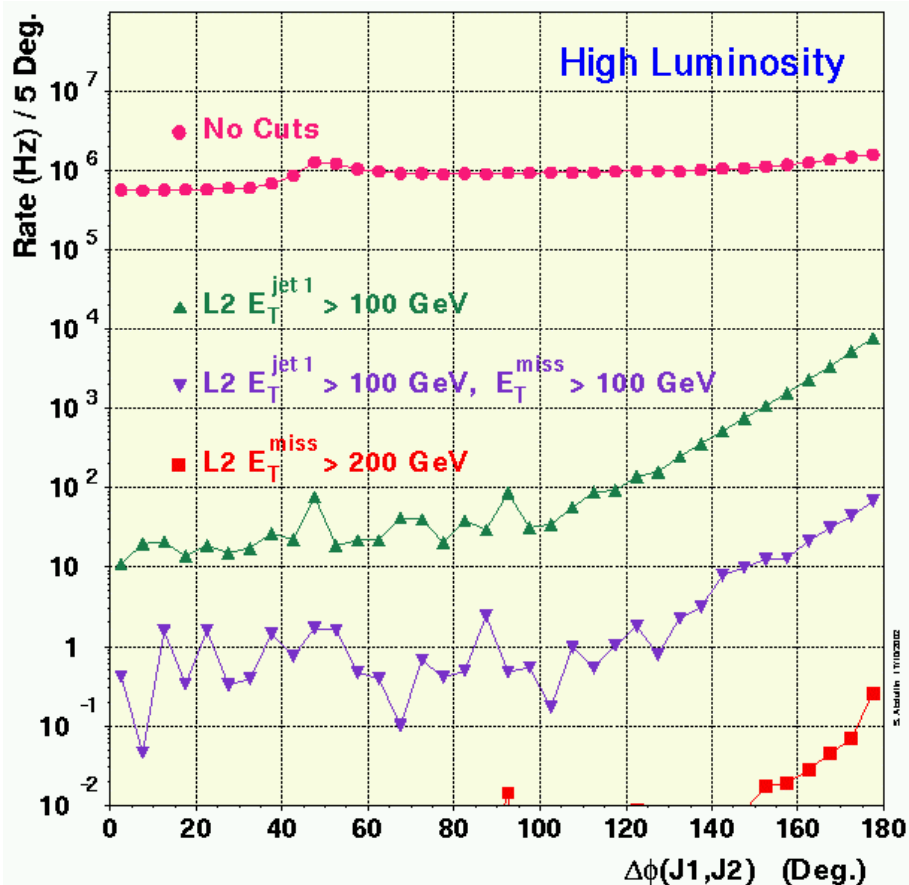
$\Delta\phi(J1,J2)$ Revisited (II)

- Modest $\Delta\phi(J1,J2)$ cut does not look very impressive



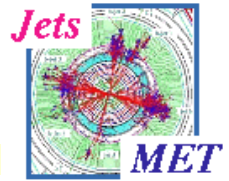
$\Delta\phi(J1,J2)$ Revisited (III)

- similar to low-lumi case, less peaking (spoiled) though





SUMMARY



- Low-mass SUSY trigger revisited
 - Both with/without R-parity violation
 - Cuts are somehow optimised for given bandwidths
 - A few simple cuts do the job
 - Efficiency is probably high enough even for \cancel{R} -parity
- HCAL occupancy re-calculated with “short” signal
 - Normalized to HB tower
 - Averaged over sub-detectors
 - Doesn't exceed 10% for $E_t > 0.5$ GeV per unit
- $\Delta\phi(J1, J2)$ looked at once more
 - Might be usefull at L2 in some cases